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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.00.

November 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84

November 10, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 68

7800 日六廿月九

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917

六拜禮 號十月一十英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

Fruitful Offensive on Twenty-mile Front.

London, November 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on November 6, says:—Our achievements were again excellent to-day. We attacked enemy positions at dawn to the north and north-west of Beerseba, attaining all our objectives with a goodly bag of prisoners, guns and war material. The new positions threaten part of the Turkish line and will probably compel him to evacuate the sector. Fighting still continues.

To-day's offensive took place on a front of twenty miles. Owing to the capture of Beerseba, we were able to outflank the main Turkish line, extending originally from Gaza to Beerseba and consisting of four elaborately organised systems with connecting trenches and scattered redoubts. The Beerseba system, which was the most isolated, fell into our hands, thanks to brilliant strategy, coupled with a sudden onslaught which turned the enemy's position by cutting off supplies along the Hebron Road and threatening the Jerusalem-Sherria Railway, which apparently disturbed the whole of his defensive plans, as he was suddenly obliged to meet a menace from the east when all his principal defences faced the south-west. An unavoidable delay, due to our advancing across long tracks of sandy waste, enabled him to dig trenches across the line of our advance. But the mixed elements of regiments and divisions which were thrown against these positions bear evidence of the confusion in which his organisation was involved. Instead of meeting a frontal attack, upon which he had apparently counted, he found General Allenby's forces threatening to enclose him within a pair of claws which were ever gripping more tightly. The execution of General Allenby's plans has entailed a tremendous physical strain on all ranks, but their exceptional fitness has been proof against every call.

While dismounted yeomanry attacked the trenches covering the station and bridge at Sherria and by mid-day we had mastered the whole line in this sector. By the evening we had advanced over the intervening three miles and occupied the place itself, and four guns were captured. On the left bank the Yeomanry, the Londoners and the Irish attacked the Kawukah system. One of the main features of the Turkish line was the veritable labyrinth of trenches with extensive wiring, but the enemy was so completely deceived by our tactics and so impressed with the threat in the east that it was comparatively lightly held, speedily succumbing to a dashing assault.

Throughout the operations the weather was most unfavourable, due to a heat wave—a most unusual thing in November. The men are described as going into action with tongues hanging out, like a pack of hounds. Yesterday the New Zealanders had a sharp brush with the enemy, who attacked with fired barabats but were driven off by our machine guns, losing three hundred casualties.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN COUP.

Arrest of M. Kerensky Ordered.

London, November 9.

A statement issued by the Petrograd agency announces that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia is distributing proclamations to the Provincial Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, delegating power to the Soviets, relieving the Government Commissaries of their duties, ordering the release of the arrested members of the Agricultural Committees and the arrest of the Commissaries, who arrested them, abolishing the death penalty and re-establishing freedom of political propaganda at the front. The proclamations order the release of the revolutionary soldiers and officers, who were arrested for alleged political crimes, and the arrest of the ex-Ministers Konovaloff, Kischkin, Terestchenko, Malotvitch, Nikitin and others. It is announced that M. Kerensky has escaped and the military have been enjoined to arrest him. All complicity with M. Kerensky will be treated as high treason.

The Situation Obscure.

London, November 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd writing on Nov. 7, says that up to the present there has been no bloodshed and only a few minor street collisions. The situation is obscure. For the Conference of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia 455 delegates have arrived, of whom 335 are Maximalists. The Baltic and Black Sea Fleets Delegates have declared in favour of all power being given to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Three Cossack regiments now in Petrograd have informed M. Kerensky that they are prepared to support the Government providing there is no compromising.

Winter Palace Occupied.

Petrograd, November 9.

The Maximalists have occupied the Winter Palace and also the premises of the General Staff. The former was defended by a Women's Battalion and Cadets, who surrendered after some gun shots from the cruiser Aurora and the fortress of Peter and Paul on the opposite bank of the Neva and also fire from machine guns, armoured cars and the Red Guards.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, November 8.

A Mesopotamia official message states: Descending from the Tigris on the 5th inst., our troops with great gallantry crossed 1,500 yards of open country and attacked a strongly entrenched position covering Telkirt. The Indian, Sikh and Rifle regiments captured the first two lines of trenches inflicting heavy casualties and repulsed a counter-attack. The cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank and the artillery shelled Turkish communications northward. We carried further trenches in the afternoon. The British cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks. The enemy fleeing at night time burned some stores and blew up three dumps. We occupied Telkirt on Tuesday and made prisoners of 122 and took much material.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Lively Artillery Actions.

London, November 9.

A French communiqué states: There are lively artillery actions on the whole front north of the Aisne, in the sector south of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace.

Work of Our Aviators.

London, November 9.

In making reference to the work of aviators, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: Low flying machines on Wednesday fired a number of rounds at troops and transport and dropped a number of bombs on trenches and billets. Three tons of bombs were dropped at night time on aerodromes at Gontrode, St. Denis Westrem and Lys Valley and also on railway communications with satisfactory results.

More German Casualties.

London, November 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The East York-shires took 21 prisoners in a successful raid northward of Fresnoy. Machine gun fire inflicted many casualties on the garrison attempting to escape the artillery barrage. The enemy's supports attempting to advance suffered heavily from machine gun fire. The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Passchendaele.

NEW EPOCH FOR JEWISH RACE.

London, November 8.

Mr. Balfour has communicated to Baron Rothschild on behalf of the Government an important declaration of sympathy with the Zionist aspirations. He states that the Government views favourably the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavour to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being understood that nothing will be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities of Palestine and the rights and political status of Jews of any other country.

The "Jewish Chronicle" hails the declaration as marking a new epoch for the Jewish race.

PETROGRAD'S CHAOS.

Soviet Still Swayed by the Extremists.

The Daily Chronicle special correspondent, Dr. Harold Williams, writes:—

Petrograd, September 18.—Events in Russia are chaotic, uncalm, intangible. The dream life and the real life coincide. Things are not what they seem. There are moments when one is tempted to believe in the unreality of all phenomena. The struggle and the turmoil are like the flitting of shadows on a screen. Catch words and watchwords, persons and policies, are losing their power to attract or repel. Russia is in solution; she is passing through a deep formative process of which the Petrograd struggle for power is only a superficial symptom.

Watching events here, judging them only at their surface value, one might easily become cynical. The faults of the old regime are mingled with the faults of the new regime; principles of right and wrong are subordinated to the interests of parties and cliques, and the result is chaotic and demoralising.

The revolution is a fierce and cruel test of character and capacity. Reputations are made in a month. Individuals and groups are tried in the furnace and found wanting, and are mercilessly flung to the slagheap. But all this does not mean that the revolution has failed. It means that certain narrow and subjective conceptions of the revolution are inadequate, that the revolution is not an end but a beginning, that Russia, once set free, is only slowly and with very great difficulty finding herself.

Russia is very much bigger than all the formulas offered in explanation of her strange caprices, and the process by which she is finding herself is broader and deeper than any of us can quite understand. Kerensky said in Moscow that the Provisional Government can afford itself the luxury of risings and plots. That is not true of the Government as a particular group of men or of any one man, but it is true of Russia. Russia can and will survive convulsions that would wreck States that are more compact and more highly organised. It can hardly be said that the men on top are guiding Russia, except in a very limited sense. They are rather guided by an

inflexible and inexorable course of events. And for as Allies and friends in Russia is not so much faith in particular persons and parties as in that larger process, which with all its elements of suffering and tragedy is tending towards final liberation.

Theoretically, the formation of a complete Government is left till the meeting of the Conference summoned by the Soviet for next Monday, but as the days pass the prospects of this Conference having any decisive influence steadily lessen. The Soviet is still under Bolshevik influence, to the great displeasure of the Moderate Socialists. Trotsky has been released on bail; but on the other hand, Parikhovich, who was arrested last week near Dvinsk, has also been released.

The Government has given orders that all the Revolutionary Committees, with their amateur police and detectives, who were last week set in operation by the Soviet to combat counter-revolution should now cease work and surrender their functions to the normal organs of justice.

Korniloff and his associates are under arrest at Mogileff, and the judicial inquiry has now begun. Kaledin has submitted to the Government; the Cossack Council has offered security for him, and has asked for a statement of the charges against him. The Government, pending inquiry, has cancelled the order for Kaledin's arrest. Petrograd is simmering with rumours, which find credence in proportion to their baselessness and improbability.

Russia's Economic Condition.

A recent Russian arrival in Kobe gives the Japan Chronicle a disheartening account of economic conditions in European Russia. A threatening prospect looms up for the coming winter seeing that fuel has reached unheard of prices. Thus the measure of quantity known as a setzen of firewood, which before the war cost not more than seven or eight roubles, already costs in Moscow 400 roubles, and will probably rise to at least a thousand before the winter is over. Not only the poorer but also the so-called bourgeois classes will be affected. People will have to live in ten and twelve in a room for warmth, but it is doubtful whether any such expedient will suffice to avert a painful tragedy.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Far East Question Considered.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, reviewing the effect of Baron Ishii's mission to America, states:—

Diplomacy in the midst of a war is the least spectacular of international influences, but when the history of the present conflict is written in detail the negotiations between Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii, of the special Japanese Mission, will be found to have had a far-reaching effect, not merely on the winning of the war, but on the permanent relations between Japan and the United States for generations to come.

Viscount Ishii has returned to Washington for final conferences. When these are concluded there will be a statement of what has been accomplished. Until then the Department of State will make no comment, yet there is every reason to believe that the significant and all-important assurances contained in Viscount Ishii's speech in New York city last Saturday were given informally to the United States Government. Certainly so carefully prepared an utterance, meeting the very criticism that has been voiced here ever since Japan's unfortunate method of presenting her demands on China caused so many misunderstandings as to Japan's motives would not have been made without being first communicated to Secretary Lansing.

Now Viscount Ishii has swept all that misunderstanding aside. He not only has given an assurance that "Japan" will prevent any Power from injuring the territorial integrity and administrative independence of China, but she herself will refrain from doing what she asks others not to do. This is not simply the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, but an adaptation for the Far East also of the Wilson doctrine for Central and South America. For, both in the famous Mobile speech and in the exchange of notes in connection with the pending Pan-American Treaty, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have gone on record as against the addition of any territory by conquest and against the violation of the republican sovereignties on this hemisphere. What the Monroe Doctrine omitted, but implied, has now been definitely said by the present Administration.

Japan in those parleys declared her unwillingness to let any third Power take China's territory, to let any third Power make loans to China without consulting her, to let any third Power really interfere in China's internal affairs. But there was nothing to show what Japan's own policy would be. Everybody asked "What of the second Power?"

Viscount Ishii's declaration, therefore, is regarded here as the most important statement of Japanese foreign policy that has been made since John Hay's famous note on the open door. The following words, read by the Japanese special envoy at the Mayor's banquet in New York, are especially gratifying to the officials of the United States Government:—

"At no time in the past and at no time in the future did we of will we seek to take territory from China, or to despoil China of her rights. We wish to be and always to continue to be the sincere friend and helper of our neighbour, for we are more interested than any one else except China in good government there; only we must at all times for self-protection, prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do. Not only will we not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but we will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor."

HOW CAPT. MULLER ESCAPED.

One of the most daring of escapes from internment camps was effected on September 25 at Kewworth, Nottingham.

Twenty-two German prisoners, including Capt. Muller, who commanded the cruiser Emden, and Lieut. Otto Thelen, disappeared through a tunnel, extending from a hut in the camp to a point outside the barbed wire fence. How the tunnel was dug is a mystery. Nine of the prisoners were recaptured, including Capt. Muller and Lieut. Thelen.

The latter made three previous escapes. With Lieut. Emil Teilmann, another of the recaptured prisoners, he fled from the detention barracks at Chelmsford last May. The Germans made dummy locks of cardboard, substituting them for the locks on the cell doors. Dummy figures to deceive the sentry were made from bedclothes and some of their own garments. To make these figures the more realistic they were decorated with shooks of hair from their mattresses.

Perhaps when the conferences between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii are concluded, an official exchange of notes or joint statement may be issued which will give the above a place of record in the negotiations, for hitherto these have been confined to oral conversations. But Viscount Ishii's utterance has already had a profound effect on the course of America's foreign policy, and the Japanese Mission has found a good spirit here toward those commercial problems which Japan is anxious to have settled while the war is in progress.

Japan wants steel plates, and Viscount Ishii may find the steel interests and shipyard companies of his own country irritable on his return if he does not bring back some assurance from America of an intention to modify her embargo. These commercial interests might conceivably be so disappointed as to create a public opinion unfavourably disposed toward the Japanese Government and the Mission that gave the United States such explicit assurances about China.

But America has declared also an embargo on steel plates to private interests in Great Britain and France. It may be that steel plates will be available to those Japanese companies which agree to put their tonnage at the disposal of the Entente. This problem as well as the question of ocean freight rates probably will be left to Ambassador Sato to work out after the main lines of the discussion have been covered by Viscount Ishii.

Concretely, the visiting Mission has accomplished this: An understanding as to the naval patrol of the Pacific by Japanese warships, thus relieving American ships for service in the Atlantic; important exchanges of view on commercial co-operation that will be of benefit to the United States, not only during the present war, but in post-bellum years, and a removal of the prime misunderstanding between the United States and Japan about the latter's policy toward China. So pleased are officials of the Government and close observers of Far Eastern affairs that it is no exaggeration to say that, by a single stroke, Japan has won the friendship of the United States; and this Government, on the other hand, has insured the co-operation of Japan and the stability of Far Eastern politics so that the full power and might of the United States and her Allies can be concentrated against Germany without the slightest worry about the Far East.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—23rd Sunday after Trinity, 11th November, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Hymns: 552, 197, 317, 512, 551. Service: Responses: Ferial. Venite, Elvey. Psalms: Turle, Macfarren, Turle. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart. Turle. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 231, 165. God Save the King: Evensong (5 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Aylward, Turle. Magnificat: Stainer (18th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 232, 247, (T. 248) 27. N.B.—Psalm 59, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17 in unison. Psalm 60, verses 1, 6 in unison. Psalm 61, verses 3, 8 in unison. Hymns: 27, verses 1, 4 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—23rd Sunday after Trinity, 11th November, 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: (11th morning) Turle, Macfarren, Gragory. Te Deum: Blessat. Benedictus: Bennett. Hymns: 6, 556, 591, 324. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: (11th evening) Barnby, Aylward, Turle. Magnificat: Stainer. Nunc Dimittis: Cobb. Hymns: 47, 580, 361, 38. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, Nov. 11th, Morning 11. Hymns: 369, 615, 237, 236. Psalm 40. Evening 6. Hymns: 299, 327, 158, 215. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday November 11, 1917. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. G. E. S. Updell, M. A.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service: 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsonal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenelly.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Court Cards at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
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Cathedral, Yacht Club, Open House, 11 a.m. onwards.

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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

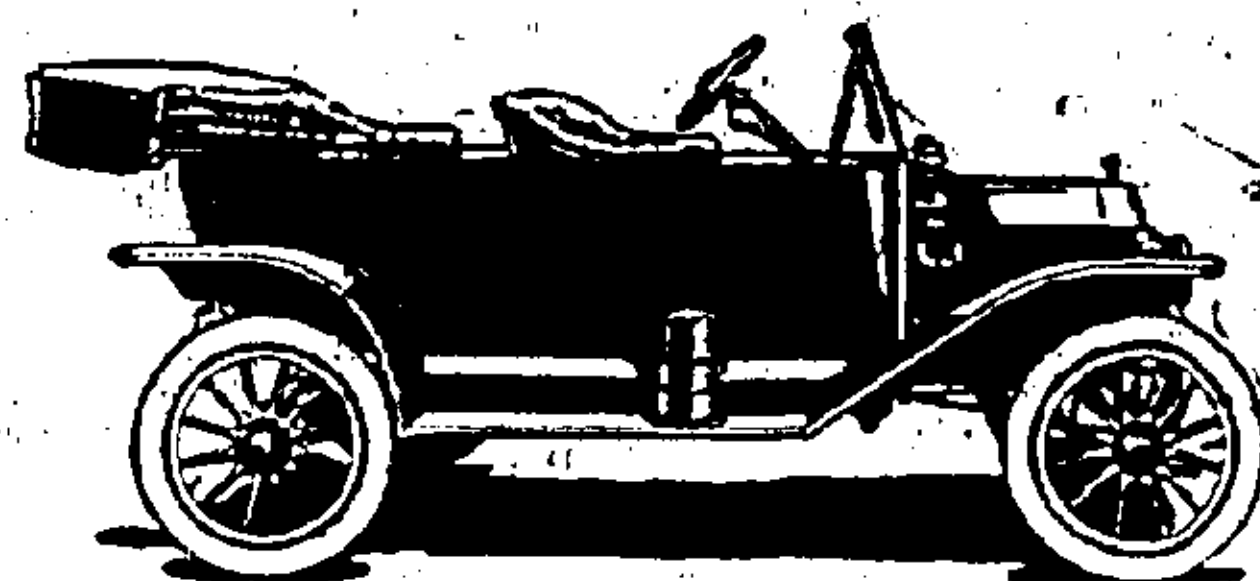
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Prehistoric Bog Village.

At Fenilotto, in the Province
of Verona, workmen, while exca-
vating a moraine, found the
remains of a prehistoric bog
village, where the houses were
supported upon piles, and which
existed before the formation of
the present moraine.

Richmond Girl Guides.

Ex Queen Amelia of Portugal
attended at Boodlech House,
Richmond, a demonstration by
the Richmond Girl Guides. It
was announced that donations
for the Guides' Equipment Fund
had been received from Lady
Cave, Lady Farquharson, and
others.Misses Lansing For France.
Miss Emma S. Lansing and
Miss Katherine T. Lansing, sisters
of Mr. Lansing, the American
Secretary of State, will sail for
France in the near future to
engage in a branch of Red Cross
work at the canteen stations on
the railroad lines running from
the Western front trenches.

Cry of "German" Brings

Down Curtain.

During the performance at
Daleton Theatre recently a man
in the audience shouted that one
of the actresses was a German.
Great excitement followed, and
the curtain was rung down while
the man was ejected. At North
London next day he gave the
name of Charles Watson, and was
fined 30s. for being drunk and
disorderly.

Doctors to Charge More.

In various London districts, it
is stated, doctors have come to a
common agreement to increase
their fees. Dr. Alfred Cox, of
the British Medical Association,
said that there was no
"profiteering" about such a
decision. Doctors had to pay
more for everything they used in
their practices. Increases in the
cost of drugs were a serious item
to doctors who did their own
dispensing. The average increase
of fees was about twenty five per
cent, but this, of course, did not
affect people on the medical
panels.Mr. Bryan's Right-About-Face.
Mr. W. J. Bryan's volte-face
regarding peace and war interest-
ing much attention. Speaking
before the annual convention of
the International Lyceum, New
York he declared: "The quickest
way out of this war is straight
through. Any division or discus-
sion now would simply prolong
the war, and would make it more
costly in lives and treasure." He
added that the more anxiously
peace may be desired, the more
firmly would he support the Gov-
ernment in the quickest way of
assuring peace.

In the Trenches at 70.

Seventy years of age—and in
the trenches. This is the proud
record of a West Ham resident
named Frost. The record of the
whose family, indeed, is notable.
The father and his four sons all
joined up together in the early days
of August 1914. Mr. Frost himself
saw service at the front and was
severely wounded in one of the
recent battles. He has just been
discharged from the hospital, and
is waiting his discharge. Two of
his sons have been killed, a third
has been invalided out, and the
fourth has gained a commission
by his gallantry.

"Stupid Army Doctors?"

"Our faith is shaken in the
medical men in the Army," said
Mr. Eliot Howard, chairman of
the Essex Appeal Tribunal. "A
man goes in nominally C2," he
added, "and then some fool of a
doctor passes him for full service." Captain
Howard (military representa-
tive): It is astonishing how
people improve. The Army are
not out to play the fool. This
conversation took place during
a case in which applicant, a
C2 man, said he suffered
from Bright's disease and re-
quired a vegetarian diet. Captain
Howard admitted that flagrant
mistakes had been made, but
things were different now. There
was quite a different atmosphere.
The Chairman: There is a
different atmosphere on the
tribunal. Our conscience is
shaken. It makes us exceedingly
cautious in these cases, as we
never know what might be done
by stupid, regimental doctors.
Applicant was ordered to join up
at the end of November.

OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM
THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL
OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND
FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough
for the book of the Chinese views. They are
an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful
and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,
Price \$5.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Tel. 16.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN PLIGHT.

The situation that has arisen in Russia or, rather, in Petrograd, is precisely what was feared by those who, observing the many intrigues against the now deposed Administration, predicted that chaos would come unless M. Kerensky and his colleagues were allowed to have a free hand, particularly in deciding what the Army and Navy should do in the present crisis. There can be no doubt that M. Kerensky and those assisting him had nothing but the true welfare of Russia and the Russian people at heart in the policy they advocated, and if occasionally they may have seemed to have been somewhat impetuous in their demands it was because they honestly believed that the exigencies of the times demanded that they should so act. They clearly perceived that it was fundamental to Russia's future welfare that she should abide by the promise embodied in the London Pact and, in common with her Allies, do her utmost to continue to overthrow German militarism, which had proved as inimical to Russia as to the other European Powers, who were actively opposed to it. They also believed that with the success of the Revolution assured and the foundation of the proposed Republic practically settled, the interests of law and order and good Government generally, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils should no longer exist as corporate bodies, but that their leaders should be merged in the more national body that would direct the activities and guide the aspirations of the newly formed Republic.

To the onlooker—who invariably sees what is going on from the best angle—as well as to M. Kerensky and his lieutenants this seemed to be the most satisfactory and the most sensible course to take. Unfortunately, a very large number of the Councils thought otherwise. They had overturned the Romanoff Dynasty, and, flushed by their success, they, allowing themselves to be misguided by the more aggressive of their number, thought the time had arrived to put some of their visionary and impractical Socialist schemes into operation. They would have no more war. Throughout the new Republic there would be peace, despite the fact that in several parts of their country the invader had firmly established himself; and also despite the obligations that had been incurred in the name of Russia. Evidently they believed that they, in seeking peace, were but acquiescing in the offer made by the enemy, and, in repudiating their obligations to the Allies, they probably thought that as these had been entered into by the overthrown Dynasty, they were now null and void. Whatever the reasons, it is certain that those who since the overthrow of the Romanoffs had striven to maintain for Russia a dignified position in the eyes of the world were sorely hampered by the fanatical followers grouped under the names of Leninists and Maximalists, both of whom, it would seem, were absolutely opposed to a continuance of the war. Worst of all, they had the power, as they had the will, to influence the Army and the Navy, and that they did so effectively is very apparent in what has now happened. In Russia to-day there is no effective Army or Navy, and the enemy, after capturing the great city and port of Riga and threatening to do likewise with the naval stations of Cronstadt and Revel, are within marching distance from Petrograd. M. Kerensky and his colleagues have apparently done their best; and that they have failed to cope with the ultra-Revolutionaries cannot in any way be placed to their discredit.

To-day the visionaries are in the ascendant, and, with the armed forces behind them, it would seem that their victory is almost complete. What they intend to do is known only in part. They have announced their intention of calling for an immediate armistice and for peace. The present state of affairs, though disappointing from the Allies' point of view, is, as stated, by no means unexpected. The newspapers have pointed it out on many occasions recently. Writing from Petrograd last month, the Special Correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle said, in the course of his summing up of the situation—"The faults of the old regime are mingled with the faults of the new regime; principles of right and wrong are subordinated to the interests of parties and cliques and the result is chaotic and demoralizing." And the Times Weekly in a leading article, stated—"If the Germans want to advance to Petrograd they have more to fear from the autumnal rains than from Russian valour."

The constancy of the troops has been undermined by "committees," who will neither fight nor obey. The true cause of Russia's military failure is the baneful activity of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, which are largely composed of soldiers who are unwilling to fight and of "workmen" who have never worked in their lives. The present condition of affairs was thus inevitable. What it will lead to in Russia is a matter of uncertainty but what is certain is that it will not have the slightest effect towards altering the plans of Great Britain, France, and America, who will continue to prosecute the war with the same earnestness of purpose and determination that has all along

Child Cruelty.

Now and again, cases of cruelty by Chinese mistresses to their girl servants are brought before the Court, but, from the very nature of the system of employment under which the latter are engaged, only a very few of these, comparatively speaking, come to the knowledge of the public. There was one such case during the past week, and we were glad to see that the wretched woman concerned was smartly fined by the magistrate. We should have been much more pleased, however, had it been possible to give her a taste of the physical suffering which she inflicted on the little girl. The evidence showed that the child was tied to a stool and severely beaten with a bamboo cane, her injuries being so severe that she had to be admitted to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The matter was first of all referred by the magistrate to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs—though why that should be necessary we do not see, as it was a plain case of cruelty which could easily have been dealt with on the evidence—and the latter, after hearing both sides of the case, thought the punishment "somewhat excessive." We should say it was. To be quite frank on the point, we think it was abominably so.

A Defenceless System.

These cases are bound to recur so long as the existing system of bonded servitude is permitted to continue, and, as we have indicated, only a tithe of them are exposed. We have heard it said that cruelty of this order is quite common where "slave girls" are employed. And we can well believe it. These girls are barred in all day and all night—many of them never leave the house at all until they are sold into marriage or something worse—and it is thus an easy matter for hard-hearted mistresses to treat them just as they see fit. We will allow that there are instances in which the child benefits from better surroundings through being brought into service, but that fact in no wise justifies a perpetuation of the system, which is totally un-British in character and has no rightful place in a British Colony. We have had occasion many times to refer to this subject, which touches the very fundamentals of the question of the liberty of the subject, and our only hope is that by pegging away at it the time will eventually come when steps will be taken to sweep away such a pernicious and defenceless system.

Coal Prices.

Shanghai, we notice, is bitterly complaining at the continued rise in the price of coal, which is described as being iniquitous. We in Hongkong have every justification for grumbling too, since householders are now being called upon to pay well over \$30 a ton. The question is whether anything can be done to ease the situation. In the Northern port, there are allegations that the rise is being engineered by the Coal Guild, for it is pointed out that while there is an admitted reason why Japanese coal should go up in price, no such argument applies in the case of the Chinese commodity; yet the latter, like garden produce in the markets, moves upwards also, excuses being found in the total inapplicability of reason of the lack of tonnage and high freight rates ruling. We have no idea as to whether the rise in Hongkong is wholly justified by circumstances, but we do trust that the authorities are giving serious heed to the subject, since it has a very direct bearing on the general cost of living. The cold weather is approaching, when the demand for coal will naturally be greater than it now is, but if the present upward tendency continues much longer, this very necessary commodity will soon become an absolute luxury.

Drastic Whitehall Comb-out.

A drastic revision of the male staffs of Government departments (says a Home paper) is to be made immediately. It is understood that no men of military age who have been placed in any of the categories required for service in the Army will be allowed to remain in his present civilian occupation.

DAY BY DAY.

WE CANNOT HAVE AN EXPANSIVE STRETCH OF HEALTHY LIFE WITHOUT AN EXPANSIVE SWEEP OF THE MIND. LITTLE OF MIND, ENVY AND THE TENDENCY TO GOSSIP ALL HAVE THEIR ADVERSE INFLUENCES.—Times.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 48th birthday of the King of Italy.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.
Corinthian Yacht Club.
The opening cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club takes place on Sunday, the 18th instant.
Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation from the Ministering Children's League for the Children's Ward and M.C.L. Cot in the Netherlands Hospital, \$600.
U. S. Passport.
A Joint Order of the Department of State and of the Department of Labour of the Government of the United States, requiring passports and certain information from Aliens who desire to enter the United States during the war, is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for information.

Latest in Motor Cars.
Mr. Laurelsen, the proprietor of the Dragon Motor Car Co., announces that he has just received the latest thing in motor cars—the Saper Six. This car can now be seen in the showroom of the Dragon Motor Car Co. The public will hear more about this latest model in a few days' time.
Chemists and Druggists.
The Gazette contains a copy of the Register of Chemists and Druggists in the Colony. It contains twenty names.

Land Sale.
Kowloon Island Lot No. 1352 is to be sold at the P. W. D. office on the 26th inst. It contains 8,507 square feet, and the upset price is \$8,507.
October Weather.
During October the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 77, the highest point reached being 84.8, on the 10th, and the lowest 66.9, on the 30th. There were 258 hours of sunshine, 3.47 inches of rain, while the average humidity was 73.

No Evidence.
Charged on remand with stealing a fountain pen, a Chinese appeared again before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Inspector Sim said he had no other evidence to offer. Probably the man had picked it up. Defendant was discharged.
Only a Cootie.
The case was mentioned at the Police Court this morning in which a Chinese has been charged with inciting another man to murder a shopkeeper in Eastern Street. Mr. Wood, addressing defendant, said that the man had since died and defendant was now charged with murder. That did not mean that he actually murdered deceased himself, but that he hired another man to do it. Defendant said he was only a cootie and could not hire anyone to do a thing like that. The case was adjourned.

Probably Silly.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a large piece of metal from a godown. Inspector Gordon said the man was found carrying it over his shoulder. The iron was so heavy that it took two lads to stagger into Court with it to show his Worship. Inspector Gordon said he thought the man was silly but he would like the opinion of a doctor. The case was according adjourned.

TYPHOON WARNING.
The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consular General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
5 p.m. Nov. 9.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayas Islands direction unknown.
9 p.m. Nov. 9, 1917.—Warning: The typhoon is crossing the Visayas Islands in the form of a shallow depression.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 17, 1892.)

The Dollar.
Nov. 10.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9.
Postal Complaint.
Nov. 12.—We are exceedingly sorry to have so frequently to direct attention to the gross mismanagement of our local postal affairs, but really this has of late become a substantial grievance which requires seeing into. Here is the latest complaint. The China Navigation Co's steamer Chingtau arrived here with the Australian mails yesterday afternoon at about half past five o'clock; but the mails were not brought ashore until ten o'clock this morning—and even then they came in a sampan although the Post Office has a steam-launch. Something must be done to put a stop to this nonsense, and that without delay.

Dr. Cantile.
Nov. 12.—The numerous friends in this colony of Dr. James Cantile, who has been seriously ill for some time past, will be pleased to learn that the irrepressible "Doc," thanks to the bracing breezes of fair Macao and careful nursing, is almost himself again, and hopes before many days are over to be able to resume active service.

Volunteer Scheme.
Nov. 12.—The following appears in reference to the Volunteer reorganisation scheme:—"Major General Barker got hold of the Committee's scheme, and turned it inside out. It was put before him, of course, for his professional opinion, and, as we have always said, there is not a man in the Colony, nor probably out of it either, who knows his business better, while personally he is one of the most reliable common sense and a true gentleman. So he did his best to touch up the scheme, like the engineer who was ordered to turn a dilapidated eight-days clock into a pair of skates. It was a difficult job, and not worth a tenth of the trouble, but he did all that a man could do."

Frank Criticism.
Nov. 14.—Amateur actors and actresses who sometimes think they are not sufficiently praised by the Press will read with interest the following extracts from the write-up of a performance by the local A. D. C.:—"There was a small attendance at the City Hall on Saturday night—it could not be called a house; say, a room-full, and not a very large room. Time was when the Amateurs used to get crowded houses every night, and even as recently as last Christmas, the Pantomime was so popular that often there was no standing room to be had. But now—well, the Band ought to play 'The Vacant Chair.' N. B.—The Daily Press says it was a 'crowded audience.' Seeing double would not have made it half a house. 'Granny' must have been in an awfully bad state. . . . The evening was begun badly, for the A. D. C. never did seem to understand that modern sensational drama in the hands of feeble school-boy orators is worse than temperance hymns on a melodeon. Melodrama is all right in a way, and, for those sort of things, but at best, it requires very forcible acting to make it attractive. In the absence of music, of scenery, of dresses, there is no feature in it but strength of situation; and when the situations are weakened by 'acting' of the tinkle tinkle brand, there is nothing left to admire except the drop act. . . . All through the dialogue hundreds of little unexpected points of humor sparkle and flash in great profusion—that is, if you read the book; but if you see the Hongkong Amateurs you don't think so. You think it sparkles with milk and water—cold water, very cold! . . . The other ladies had hardly anything to say; but at least they might have done something better than sit still and look miserable. If they had twiddled their thumbs it would have been something."

The Tytan Tiger.
Nov. 15.—The long lost and at one time so greatly "wanted" quadruped that even Inspector Quincey and a posse of constables were sent to bring him, her, or it into town alive or dead, has actually been seen with the eyes of men—to wit, Constables Cameron and McEwen, of Aberdeen. . . . And now the tiger is at large, somewhere near Aberdeen probably, and successfully defying the powers that be. Even the out-station Sikh constables now do their night patrol in the back yard rather risk a "mush" with the "Great Unknown." Now what's wrong about the Hongkong Volunteers going out 500 strong to annihilate that it would have been something."

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest Subscription List.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, forward us the eleventh subscription list of moneys invested in Straits 6 Per Cent. War Loan. From it we take the following figures in local currency:—
Total ... \$49,715
1st List ... 39,100
2nd List ... 10,280
3rd List ... 62,075
4th List ... 210,305
5th List ... 125,680
6th List ... 82,125
7th List ... 8,880
8th List ... 68,335
9th List ... 110,595
10th List ... 140,345

Total amount received to date. ... \$958,435

In addition to the above the following moneys have been subscribed to the Association:—
Straits Currency ... 6,114 98
Previously acknowledged ... 38,156 40

Total ... \$44,271 38
Sterling ... £ 224 15 7
Previously acknowledged ... 1,182 18 8
Total ... £ 1,407 14 1
Gold Dollars ... \$184.68
Previously acknowledged ... 481.50
Total ... G\$666 13

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—
Banks. Average Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank ... \$ 6,525,176 \$5,000,000
Hongkong Shanghai Bank ... \$20,563,326 \$17,000,000
Metcalf Bank ... \$ 1,146,670 \$ 550,000
Total ... \$28,235,172 \$22,550,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents \$110,000.

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

Kipling's Well-known Novel Screened.
A large audience was attracted to the Victoria Theatre last night to witness the pictorial version of Kipling's well-known novel "The Light That Failed." For dramatic purposes the cinema version does not exactly follow the order of the incidents as narrated in the book, but, nevertheless, it is made extremely interesting by the admirable acting, the very fine setting and the general excellence of the production pictorially. A large cast is employed in the representation, and the many incidents of the novel are vividly presented. It is in five parts, and is well worth seeing. Other pictures included in last night's programme were a series of views depicting Havana, the capital of Cuba, and another entitled "20,000 Feet Under the Sea." The former was interesting and instructive, while the latter, genuinely funny, caused very hearty laughter.

The Tytan Tiger.
Nov. 15.—The long lost and at one time so greatly "wanted" quadruped that even Inspector Quincey and a posse of constables were sent to bring him, her, or it into town alive or dead, has actually been seen with the eyes of men—to wit, Constables Cameron and McEwen, of Aberdeen. . . . And now the tiger is at large, somewhere near Aberdeen probably, and successfully defying the powers that be. Even the out-station Sikh constables now do their night patrol in the back yard rather risk a "mush" with the "Great Unknown." Now what's wrong about the Hongkong Volunteers going out 500 strong to annihilate that it would have been something."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In his recent published volume of literary recollections, Charles MacFarlane gives one example of the pun which deserves a rank among the masterpieces of that much-maligned branch of humour. No one after hearing it can agree with Lamb that the worst pun is the best one. The story concerns Horace Smith (co-author with his brother of the inimitable imitations called "Rejected Addresses") and the dramatist Kenney. The two were dining out one evening, and Kenney suddenly rose from his seat coughing violently, staggered across the room, growing almost black in the face, and at last expelled from his throat, by a final Herculean spasm, a piece of cork which he had not noticed as he drained his wine-glass. As the company sat aghast, Smith lifted his voice: "That's not the road for Cork, but it's the way to kill Kenney," he ejaculated. Yet we are told that Smith preserved such an air of nonchalant gravity in all his jests and puns as largely to spoil their effect, and had no great reputation as a parlour wit.

"The latest gem in 'howlers' occurred a few days ago in a garrison school-boys' examination. The question asked was, 'How would you define 'Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay'?' A drummer boy aged fifteen wrote: 'It means that it is a jolly sight better to walk about on your own blooming feet in England for fifty years than to go abroad and ride a rotten old Chinese push-bike.'"

She was stout, middle-aged, and weary looking, and when she entered the crowded Toronto surface car a slender young sprig from his seat. For a moment she gazed disdainfully at the civilian garb, looked haughtily at the boyish figure—right head stuck in pocket and left wandering over the embryonic mouseteeth—then in a loud voice she told her sentiments in regard to slackers. She talked long, and her sarcasm was sharp and plentiful. Finally, her breath failing, she closed her tirade with an emphatic refusal to accept a seat from a slacker. The young man meantime had not changed his attitude—in fact, from his easy posture, hand in pocket, one might have thought he was trying to show insolent disregard. Then he spoke: "Madam, have you any one fighting over there?" She heatedly replied that she had—brother, two nephews, and a brother-in-law. "Do you write to them?" the young man inquired. It was none of his business, she retorted. Then she admitted she did write "frequently." "Well, madam, the next time you write, ask them if they can find my hand over there." He drew out a darning sleeve from the pocket. The hand had been cut off at the wrist.

How many letters did Wesley write? One expert puts it at ten thousand. Those already traced would fill four or five volumes. There are many more, for literary sales and catalogues frequently offer well-known and new letters of his. Happily, a "quite representative collection has lately been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, under the title of 'The Letters of John Wesley.' It is a fine volume, and room is found for ample explanations and illuminating comments by the Rev. George Eays, F.R.Hist.S., who knows his subject thoroughly. Here is the authentic Wesley, and his chief and most interesting correspondents are here too. The facsimile letters given are excellent.

On my way to prison (writes a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian), for the purpose of visiting a conscientious objector I was joined by another woman. We began to exchange confidences. In reply to a question, I said, 'I'm going to see a conscientious objector.' Her nose turned up with infatigable scorn, and she said: 'A conscientious objector? Thank God, my man's not one of them things!' and then she added proudly, 'He's a first-class objector.'"

HONGKONG FERRIES.

Government's New Scheme of Control.

The Government Gazette, contains for public information, a draft Bill and Regulations thereunder, which it is proposed to introduce at an early date in the Legislative Council.

The object and reasons state:—The object of this Bill is to take power to regulate the ferries of the Colony, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Company, Limited. The main object is not revenue but the interests of the travelling public. It is intended at present to deal only with the ferries between Victoria and Yau Ma Tei, Mong K-kei and Sham Shui Po.

On perusing the draft Bill and Regulations we find that it is proposed to grant licences for the exclusive right to run ferries between the places mentioned, public tenders being invited for the privilege, such tenders to state the monthly rent offered. Each licence will be granted for fifteen years. The acceptance or rejection of each tender will rest with the Harbour Master. Under the conditions of the licence, the licensee shall provide each ferry vessel as the notice inviting tenders specifies and other ferry vessels to be maintained as a reserve. Fines are to be inflicted for the late or too early running of the boats, except where such is not due to accident or weather. In each of the three services sought to be controlled, not less than half-an-hour service shall be maintained, and certain public piers are specified which the ferries must use, those in Hongkong being Jubilee Street Pier, Western Market Pier and Eastern Street Pier. Maximum fares to be charged are also laid down and a tariff for merchandise and all luggage other than personal. The maintenance of Ferry Piers will be provided by the Government and it is also provided that on the expiration of any licence the Governor-in-Council may require the licensee to sell the whole of his ferry vessels and plant at a price—if there is a difference of opinion—to be fixed by an Arbitration Board. In a draft notice inviting tenders, it is shown that the total number of ferry vessels for the whole of the three services shall not be less than twelve, two of which are to be vessels in reserve.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—The Parade ordered for Sunday, the 11th inst., is postponed until further notice.

V. M. C. A. Division.
Tuesday, November 13th—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, November 15th—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

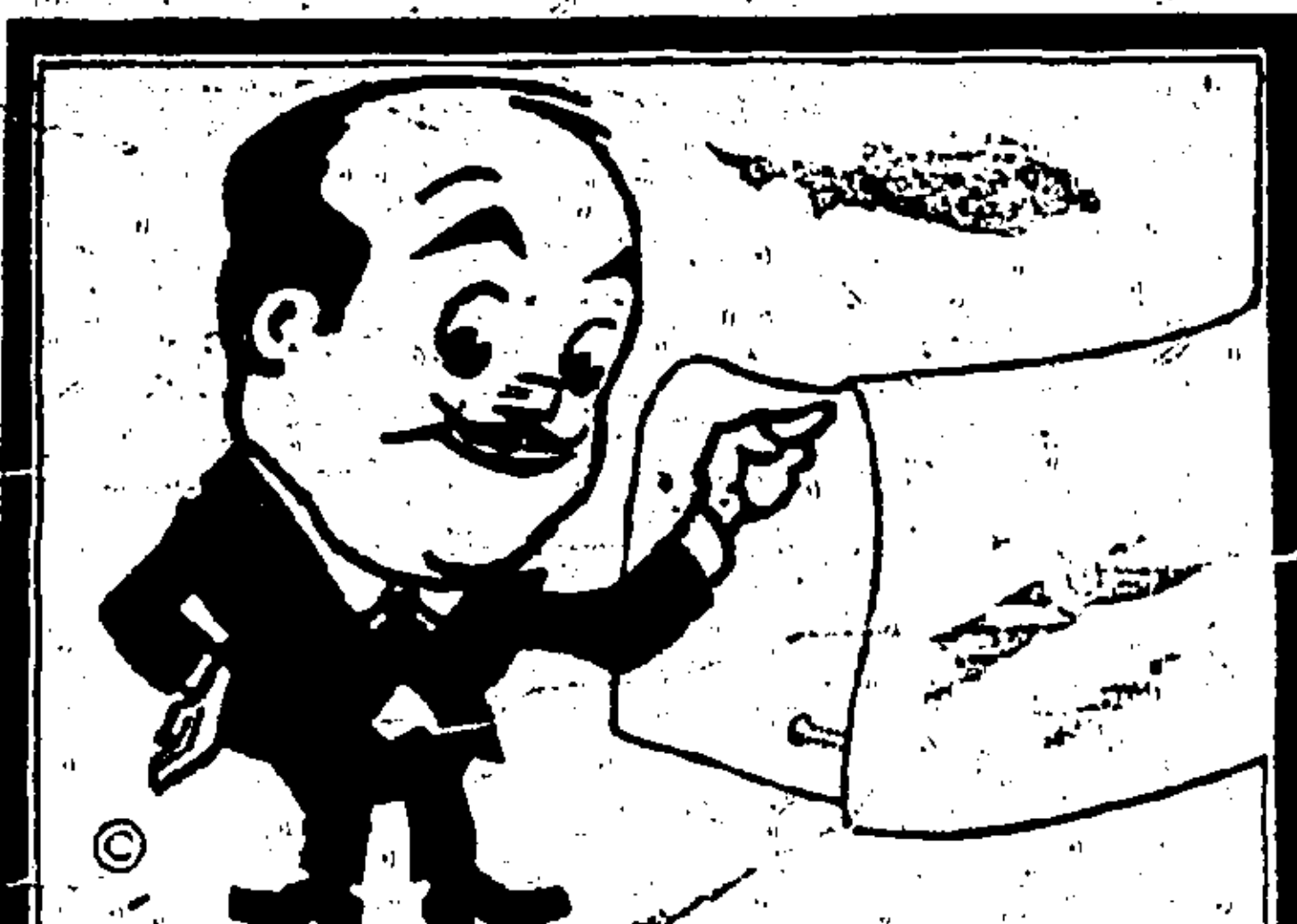
Sallying Division.
Wednesday, November 14th—2 p.m. Band Practice.
Saturday, November 17th—2 p.m. Band Practice.

Queen's College Division.
Tuesday, November 13th—5.15 p.m. Squad Drill, recruits only.
Thursday, November 15th—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Division.
Friday, November 16th—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Awarded the French War Cross. News has been received that Acting Flight-Commander Ronald Graham, D.S.O., K.N., son of Mrs. W. Graham, of Yokohama, has been awarded the French War Cross. No details have been received of the act for which the award is made. Acting Flight-Commander Graham, who recently got his promotion from Flight-Lieutenant, received the Distinguished Service Cross for good work in beating off enemy aircraft while escorting British transports across the Channel, and later received a bar to the same medal.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



ARROW COLLARS

have graduated cutout interlinings at bending points—this eliminates cracking. That is one of many reasons why we carry them.

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
AND
TAK CHEONG.

SUBMARINE BASES.

America Watching Spanish Situation.

A Washington message to the New York Herald says:—The serious breach of diplomatic procedure involved in the transmission of German cables through Sweden is the least of the international troubles which Washington sees growing out of the relations between the belligerents and the neutral nations.

It is toward Spain that official eyes here have been turned with most serious apprehension. The belief exists, and it is a belief based upon no mere conjecture, that the Mediterranean coast of Spain is regularly used as a base for German submarines. It is understood the attention of the Spanish government has been called to this continuing and disastrous violation of neutrality, but if any steps have been taken to remedy the situation they have been both perfunctory and futile. Just how far the representations concerning the injury done to the Allies have gone is not known here outside of the closest official circles.

The U-boat activities in the Mediterranean have resulted in greater losses of ships than anywhere else. The submarines have made themselves perfectly at home in those waters, and there seems to have been no interval when their activities were lessened, as has been repeatedly the case in the North Atlantic. Their continuing activities have worked incalculable harm to the Italian offensive, the most promising offensive on all the fronts. The losses of supplies for Italy's armies have handicapped the operations against Austria most heavily.

The Austrian base at Pola has not been a substantial benefit for submarine operations, as the Italian control of the Adriatic with destroyers and powerful aircraft makes operations even of submarines difficult in those restricted waters.

For the German submarines to leave Zeebrugge, go to the North Sea around England, pass France and Spain, ply their work in Mediterranean waters, then take the long trip back to Zeebrugge for supplies, and still leave enough U-boats to carry on such deadly warfare had not been considered possible.

Therefore began the search for the real temporary bases upon which the U-boats could draw for their supplies. Attention soon centred on the coast of Spain and in the harbours of the Balearic Islands. The results have been most disconcerting to the investigators for the Allies. The allegation is that the German agents, operating through small traders and owners of coastal vessels, have been seeing that no U-boat went short of any essential

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE S.S. "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after MONDAY, 12th inst. at 5 P.M. will be landed and stored in the Company's Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, 16th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed in the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 16th inst. at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire insurance, whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left ship's side or Godown and all claims must be presented within two weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 10th November, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

STATIONERY

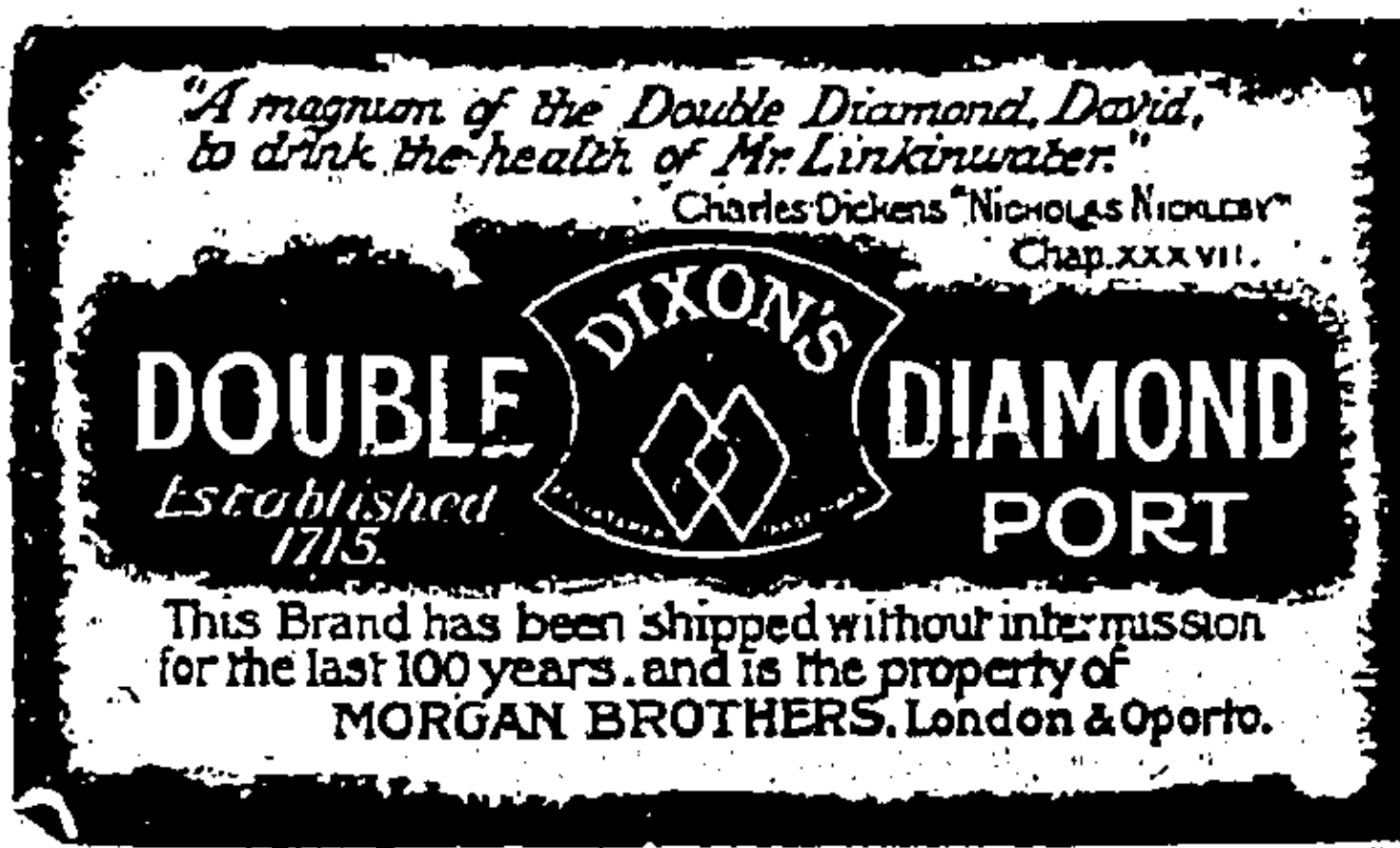
WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road.

MAISON LILY

LADIES' FRENCH

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER,

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR.

ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING FOR

EVENING DRESSES
EVENING CLOAKS.

ETC., ETC.,

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE Opening Cruise will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th November. Particulars will be posted to Members in due course.

By Order

ALEX. W. VAN ANDEL,
Hon. Secretary.

Ex-General Chang Fun The Peking Evening News quotes a report that ex-General Chang Fun, leader of the recent Manchuria Restoration plot, will be sent to some island in the south Pacific as it is inconvenient to hand him over to the Chinese authorities. We understand the Chinese Government officials also do not want him because they cannot deal with him adequately and at the same time, they cannot shoot him as there are too many complications. It is deemed better to send him out of China.

GOAT SWEATERS

WHITE

or

GREY.

\$9.00

each.



WHITE

or

GREY.

\$9.00

each.

FOR GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET AND ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WINTER

SUITINGS

AND

OVERCOATINGS.

IN MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE and FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Rv. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

A. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1093.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	\$ Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Tango Maru Capt. Sogeda	SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	\$ Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	MONDAY, 12th Nov.,

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama, and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINKO MARU	12,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	18th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.
YOKO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON-MARU" and S.S. "PERIA-MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND TIQUQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: ANYO MARU, 15,500 tons; SEIYO MARU, 14,000 tons.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to:

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Bintang 17th Nov. S.S. Arakan 17th Nov.

Tjikembang Tjisondari

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Manila, Hongkong and San Francisco.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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Manila, Hongkong and San Francisco.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Bintang 17th Nov. S.S

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:
YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:
S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan 2,000. | S.S. Sui Tai 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
S.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 1.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANJI". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
8-11, WING LOK STREET, Opposite the Police Station.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Un- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	11. Nov.
Haiphong	Kailong	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13. Nov.
Nswatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shantung	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haihong	D. L. Co.	6. Nov.
Sandakan	Tanaka M.	N. Y. K.	17. Nov.
M-nila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20. Nov.
Shanghai	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	2. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jitarom	J.C.J. L.	25. Nov.
	Mishima M.N. Y. K.		3. Dec.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF:
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHINO, HOJO, KAMA-
ZUTA, S.S. KANADA, SHIN-
KAMIMADA, SIBAI and OTUBAN
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOI, KARATSU, WAKATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLA-
DOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes: A1 A.B.C. 5th Ed. West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE,

Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"THORDIS."

having arrived from the above
ports. Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M.
14th November, 1917, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 14th November,
1917, at 9.15 A.M.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archibut G S Hart G P
Anderson G E Hope L
Amor Vayue T Jones Capt & Mrs R
Bout Mr & Mrs A Joseph E M
Bout Mr & Mrs A Journal R de
L Key Dr F T
Bain H Murray Little C
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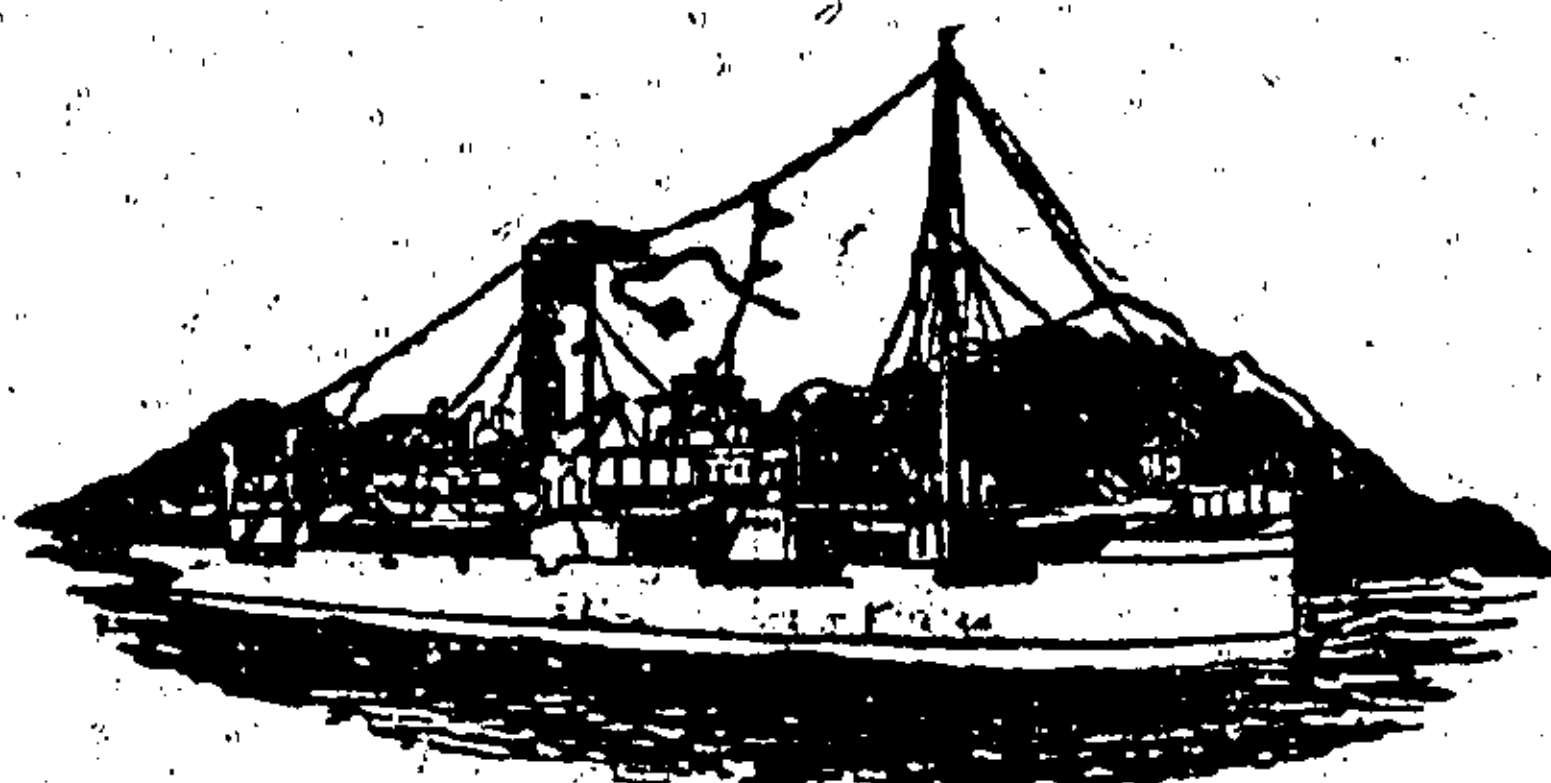
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NOTICE

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compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-
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HONGKONG

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all
communications can be addressed.

Our P.O. Box is 481.

Our Telephone No. 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail
Steamship Co. is in receipt of telegraphic
advices from its Shanghai Office to the
effect that the S.S. CHINA sailed from
that port this morning, November 7th,
and is due to arrive here on Saturday,
November 10th, at daylight.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"RAJAH."

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SEIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO
and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 11th November, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed
on all cargo remaining unde-
livered on 15th November, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 17th November,
at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 24th November,
1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

W.C. HUMPHREYS
& CO.

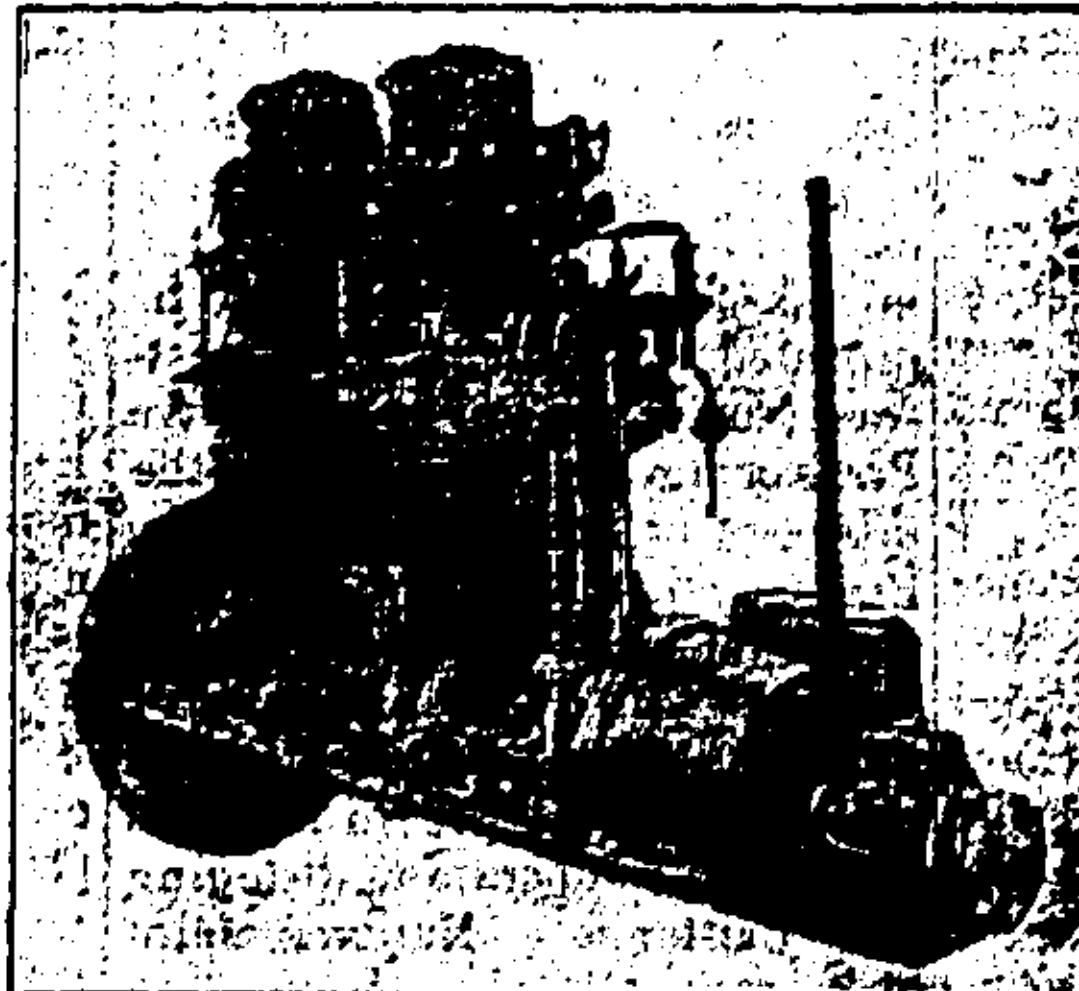
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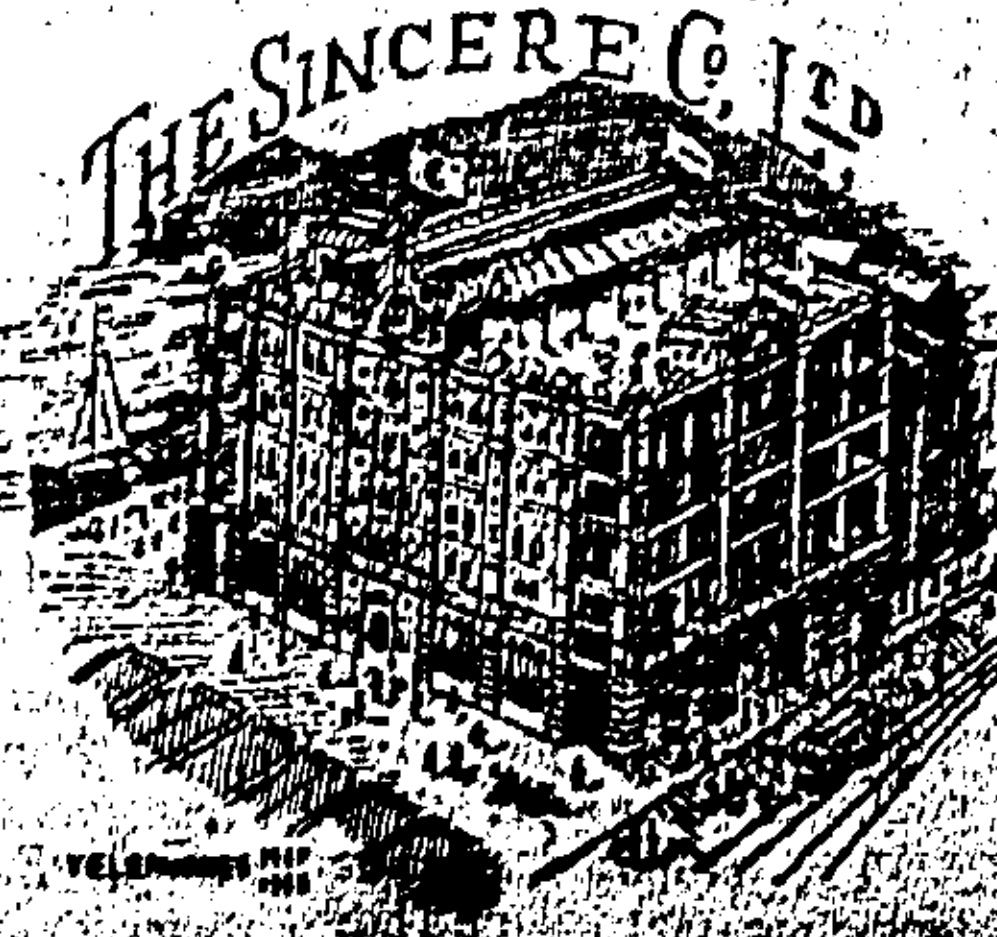
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GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.

A Suggestion.

Although I was on the Executive of the National Union of Journalists (a registered trade union) for some time and occupied the chair for two years, I have never held that journalism should accept its models of organisation from industrial trade unionism, which deals with conditions as simple and easy of standardisation as the conditions of journalism are complex and difficult.

To students of industrial organisation, the war period has disclosed one highly remarkable development in trade unionism from the labour side. The original purpose of the trade union was largely to secure from industry as large a proportion as possible of the profits, but did not include any responsibility for industry itself. And so we had the spectacle of capital trying to keep down wages and labour trying to raise them, and industry itself distracted and impeded by the perpetual tug-of-war. It is an achievement of real moment to have brought, under the stress of war pressure, the three parties concerned in national industry—the State, the employer, and the workman—into a new co-operative relation. Under the National Service system central and local joint committees are being formed for each industry, and on these committees the trade unions accept a joint responsibility with the employers' organisations for the regulation of trade conditions. The trade unions have already recognised that national interest overrides labour and all other sectional interests by the suspension of rules and practice, they fought hard to establish, and the Whitley Report, embodying the latest judgment on industrial organisation, contemplates the establishment of a constitution for every trade, under which the State, the employer, and the workman accept a common responsibility for the welfare of that trade.

If for the future the industries of the country are each to have a "constitution," why should not journalism have one? The newspaper industry has been badly hit in many ways by the war, but it has gained one point of immense advantage. It has proved itself to be so indispensable a branch of the national service that without its loyal and voluntary aid the Government of the country could not well have been carried on. In each matter as recruiting, national service, food control, national economy, the floating of War Loan, the enlightening of the people as regards war policy and war progress, only by the free services of the Press has the Government's work been made possible. And yet, up to the present, there is no official link between the Government and the united Press interest of the nation, and no representative central Press body which can be consulted by the Government, and which can authoritatively speak for the Press when Press matters have to be dealt with.

This is a matter of grave moment to journalism and to journalists when one remembers how far State censorship and control have been established. If there had been such a consultative body in existence and the Government had taken it into its confidence the Press Bureau would probably have avoided many slips, especially in its early days. The Defence of the Realm Regulations had originally the grave defect of putting a bon-fide reporter who went out on a reporting mission under the authority of his editor, on precisely the same level as a German secret service agent, and it was left to journalists, when they saw colleagues arrested or deported in the performance of their professional duties, to point out the grievance and get it remedied. While the Prime Minister was declaring the duty the duty of the Press to be to inform, to guide to inspire the nation, His Majesty's judges were laying it down that a journalist who collected news and that surely is the journalistic vocation—was doing it at his peril. The proposed amended telegraphic press rates would have

TURKISH ATROCITIES

Twelve Hundred Armenians Slaughtered.

New York, Sept. 29.—The slaughter with axes of all of the Armenian faculty members of Antolia College, Marsovan, northern Asia Minor, together with 1,200 others, by Turkish peasants, whose pay for the work was the privilege of stripping the clothing off their victims' bodies, was described here to-day by the Rev. George E. White, president of the college, who recently returned to this country. The massacre was committed at night by order of the Turkish Government, he said, the Armenians being sent out in lots of 100 and 200 to their doom. Their bodies were rolled into prepared burial trenches.

"One group of our college boys asked permission to sing before they died and sang 'Nearer My God, to Thee.' Then they were struck down," Mr. White said. "On the pretext of searching for deserting soldiers, concealed bombs, weapons, bombs, seditious literature and revolutionists, the Turkish officers arrested about 1,200 Armenian men at Marsovan, accompanying their investigations by horrible brutalities. There was no revolutionary activity in our region whatever."

"I received word from Ambassador Morgenthau that our property would not be interfered with. Next morning the chief of police came with armed men and demanded the surrender of all Armenians connected with the college, girls' school and hospital. We claimed the right to control our grounds as American citizens. More than two hours we held them at bay. They brought more armed men. They again demanded surrender of the Armenians. I refused. They challenged me for resisting the Turkish Government. They said any one who did so was liable to immediate execution."

"They broke open our gates, brought in axes and asked where the Armenians were. I refused to tell. They went through the buildings, smashing down the doors. Then our Armenian friends, feeling that further attempt on our part to save them would bring more harm probably than good, came forth, professed themselves loyal Turkish subjects, and offered to do what was required."

An Enemy Submarine. A captured German submarine flying the British flag has arrived in New York. The British sailors were enthusiastically received.

seriously affected the interests both of papers and of newspaper correspondents, and it was left again to journalists to show the Government how their own ends could be served without abolishing the old shilling rate.

"These, it may be said are now matters of the past. But there are equally grave matters affecting the status of the Press to be faced in the future, not the least of which will be the restoration of its traditional liberties. If the mistakes of the past are not to be repeated, there should be in existence some central consultative Press committee, representing the interests of all sections of the Press, and able to advise the Government on their behalf in its dealings with Press interests. I hope that for this purpose all the organisations representing the Press will co-operate in bringing into existence a National Joint Newspaper Board and securing for it official recognition from the Government."

It is understood that some sort of consultative Press committee is already in existence. I hope its distinguished members will not regard the suggestion of an official National Joint Newspaper Board as a reflection on other good work, but that on the contrary they will recognise that the influence of such a body would be appreciably increased by its acting on a representative and authoritative basis. And, incidentally, such a board should help to promote that co-operative action from the lack of which Press organisation at present suffers.—F. E. Hamer, in the Observer.

CHANG FUN SPEAKS.

A Pessimistic Missive.

At last Chang Fun has broken his silence, says the *Peking Daily News*. Out of his quiet retirement in the German Barracks in the Legation Quarter he has sent forth a lengthy epistle to a friend of his, pointing out the blunders of the Government, which has determined to suppress the southern rebellion by force of arms. Although once in a while his baby girl is seen playing in front of the Barracks, the epistle is a forceful reminder that the once powerful Lord of Hanchow is still living in our midst.

In the course of his letter, Chang Fun expounds the theory of government in his grandiloquent manner. He says:—

"When I was Tachun of Anhui and commander of troops in Hanchow, I never did anything calculated to injure the interests of the country; and I am sorry that on account of my defeat at the Temple of Heaven I have become a fugitive. I must admit that the restoration of the Manchu House was opposed to modern ideas, but what has been the real condition of the Republic? It has now existed for a period of six years. No attention has been paid to the moral status of the people, nor have laws and a Constitution been enacted to govern the nation properly. The country has been roused to rebellion by the tyranny of the Government. The Chief Executive has only been regarded as a figurehead, and the lives of the people have been left unprotected. Parties have been formed to carry out selfish policies, and all official posts and ranks have been sold. The officials have never adhered to any principle, while the people have become lawless."

"The disunion between the North and South has daily assumed graver dimensions, and the persons representing the 'powers that be' have made their positions secure by force of arms. The Government has told open lies to deceive the people and the situation has become more and more hopeless. Generals Lu and Tang have acquired themselves admirably in defending the south-western frontiers, but the Central Government has sent down Generals Fu and Wu to interfere with them. Indeed, the Government knows full well that these greyhounds it has sent will carry out its behests, no matter what they are. Just compare my case with that of the men who sent these Generals down to inflict fearful misery and woe on the innocent inhabitants of Szechwan and Hunan."

"Let us study the wretched policy of the Government. In May, when I arrived at Peking, I brought with me 3,000 troops, and they fought against a superior force of 80,000. All the latter could do against me was to burn my residence, and had it not been for the sake of the people and the foreign residents, I could still have held on for a considerable time. These soldiers are indeed a laughing stock to the world. Now in Szechwan there are dangerous mountain passes, such as Peshan, Wukieh, Chihui and Erhfang. Can these soldiers march into them without being annihilated? General Fu Langfang has taken with him to Hunan four Army Divisions, the sum of \$2,000,000, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition; and General Wu Kuangshun has led into Szechwan six Brigades, and taken with him \$3,000,000 for military expenses. Hupoh and Shensi have been instructed to send immediate reinforcements to the latter. Although the military strength of the Government troops appears superior to that of the South, we have read in the press news after news of disasters. During the time of the 'third revolution,' Generals Tiao, Kuo, Li, Chang-tai and Chang Chih-yao, three of the most renowned warriors of the North, were successively beaten. How can the Government now expect Generals Fu and Wu, who have been supporting an unrighteous cause, to defeat the well-trained and disciplined men of Szechwan and Tang, who are inspired by righteous indignation and have been supporting a righteous cause?"

"The south-western provinces are not foreign soil and Generals Lu and Tang are not alien aggressors. It is, therefore, a blunder for the Government to send expeditions against them, forgetting that the most important thing for the present time is to train soldiers and officers for the defence of the nation against external aggressors. It is high time for the officials to rouse themselves to effect the salvation of the nation. They should utilise foreign loans for the promotion of industry and commerce, and transfer military funds for the relief of the sufferers in the province. However, the Government has rejected the counsel of the wise, and has followed those of lawless characters. Consequently, good and patriotic men have been disappointed, and the troubles in Szechwan and Hunan have become most serious."

"My only crime is that I was faithful to my old master, and I am sorry that my friends have betrayed me. I expect and wait, and I do not expect to achieve anything for the country. As soon as the 'History of the Revolution' is published, I will send you a copy, and I hope that the world will understand thoroughly the various difficulties which led to the restoration, and pronounce a fair verdict on my actions."

MEAT TINS.

Carrying Rubber to Germany.

A Washington message to the *New York Herald* says:—There is no expectation by the agents of the Department of Justice that Germany will cease efforts to obtain supplies from the United States because of the food embargo. How successful these efforts will be remains to be seen. Just now they are discussing an ingenious and presumably successful scheme of operation which the German agents in this country conducted even after the entrance of the United States into the war.

It is believed that immense quantities of rubber, manganese, copper and other war materials which Germany lacked were shipped through Scandinavian countries disguised as innocent tin of meat.

The method of operation was for a German agent to contract with a big packing house for the delivery of large quantities of canned meat products; ostensibly designed for a northern neutral nation. Some of the cans of meat were left intact, but most of them were opened, emptied, and the much prized war materials substituted. Then the cargo was loaded and the vessel started to take its chances with the British blockade.

It is true that an inquisitive British naval officer, investigating the cargo of one of these ships, utilised a can opener and found rubber that was tougher than any beef ever sent to Cuba in '98. That spoiled the particular form of enterprise so far as the British were concerned. But, nevertheless, the shipments continued to be made on the chance of a treasure craft running the blockade.

The North Sea has a wide expanse and the space between the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway is difficult for England to guard, despite her big patrol fleet. An ingenious scheme was worked by the Germans to help get the canned copper vessels, laden with goods so essential to her, through into the Skagerrack.

In some way they would learn of the approach of the "neutral" vessel and then would make an ostentatious dash from Kiel as though to raid the English coast. That, of course, would be a signal for the assembling of the destroyers and other fast English vessels from the patrol line to meet the enemy. But the enemy, having accomplished its purpose, would plausibly retire to its base, while the treasure vessel slipped around the coast of Norway into the safety zone of the waters between Sweden and Denmark.

Now the agents of the Department of Justice are wondering what new trick they will have to combat, even though the embargo is in force.

disgrace and have been supporting a righteous cause?"

"The south-western provinces are not foreign soil and Generals Lu and Tang are not alien aggressors. It is, therefore, a blunder for the Government to send expeditions against them, forgetting that the most important thing for the present time is to train soldiers and officers for the defence of the nation against external aggressors. It is high time for the officials to rouse themselves to effect the salvation of the nation. They should utilise foreign loans for the promotion of industry and commerce, and transfer military funds for the relief of the sufferers in the province. However, the Government has rejected the counsel of the wise, and has followed those of lawless characters. Consequently, good and patriotic men have been disappointed, and the troubles in Szechwan and Hunan have become most serious."

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GERMAN MICROBES FOR THE RUMANIANS.

How Germany Abused Protection of American Legation.

Disclosures showing how Germany abused and exploited the protection of the United States after this Government had taken charge of German affairs in Rumania, were revealed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in documents made public recently.

An official report by William Whiting Andrews, American Charge d'Affaires in Bucharest, and documents from various Rumanian officials disclose the fact that representatives of the German Government in Rumania had received, in conjunction with the representatives of Bulgaria, high explosives and microbes, the latter to be used in poisoning cattle and draft animals. These explosives and microbes were discovered buried in the grounds of the German legation and secreted within the building.

The suspicions of the Rumanian authorities had been aroused by the delivery of certain boxes and parcels to the German Consulate in Bucharest, and when some of these were taken to the German legation on August 27, 1916, the day before Rumania declared war, the Government determined to seize them. Germany's affairs had by this time been intrusted to the care of the United States Minister, Charles G. Vopicka, and he was asked by the Rumanian police to assign a member of his staff to observe the search. Mr. Andrews was the man assigned and this is his report:—

Upon my return from the examination, which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and of the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German Minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left with the legation at the German Minister's request to assist in the care of German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden, told me that more had been left with the Minister, that more were in the garden than had been found, that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation, and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and intimated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of doctors which I had visited.

Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German jurisdiction, which agreed with the statement of the servant. A similar confession was made to the Minister by this man.

The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German Government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial.

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with monomicrobium, both powerful explosives. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German Consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German, saying:—

Enclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle, to be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head, to be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there, in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kossloff for one day here would be desirable.

King of Bavaria Sells his Pearls.

Amsterdam, September 21.—The King of Bavaria has sent 16,000 pearls valued at half a million marks to the Government for sale, according to the Berlin *Telegraph*.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN UNITE IN EDUCATION.

New Epoch in Reciprocity Planned.

London, September 21.—Plans for an important educational offensive of the English-speaking peoples designed to effect the complete reorganisation and consolidation of the English systems so as to increase their efficiency in arresting the heretofore threatened triumphant headway throughout the world of German "Kultur," is responsible for the presence here of Dr. Lyman P. Powell, president of Hobart College, of Geneva, N. Y., under the auspices of the Association of American College Presidents and the United States Minister of Education, Mr. P. P. Orlanston.

"If my mission here is successful, as I have every reason to believe it will be," said Dr. Powell to the Associated Press, "our new epoch in reciprocity in education between England and the United States will bear its first fruits next summer, when our young men whose scholastic work at colleges and universities has been interrupted by the call to arms will, during convalescence from wounds, be making a start in attendance at such English institutions as Oxford and Cambridge to receive credits for work to be applied toward their covered degrees at home. Then France is, of course, to be included in the scheme. In fact, if the Association of American College Presidents, to whom I shall submit my report at their annual meeting in Chicago in January next, so agree, more and more of our students in future will be going to England and France, while England should be sending her students to such of our institutions as our schools of technology, schools of business methods and ideals, and other institutions."

During his sojourn here Dr. Powell has made rapid progress in obtaining the enthusiastic support of leading English educators and officials in behalf of this idea he brings. At Oxford University Dr. Powell found favour in his plans among the heads of the institution, including Archdeacon Cunningham, one of the best-known English writers on economics and political science. Among the most enthusiastic workers in behalf of the plans as outlined is the American Ambassador, Dr. Walter Hines Page, who has been devoting much of his time to the prompt realisation of them. Dr. A. H. Smith, master of Balliol College, Oxford, who entertained Dr. Powell at a luncheon attended by prominent educators of Oxford, has been profoundly impressed by the idea. At Oxford Dr. Powell had the opportunity of coming in contact with and obtaining the views of many members of the small band of educators, business and labour representative, who carefully examined and threshed out the principal points finally taking form in the Education Bill of Mr. Fisher, Minister of Education, hearty support for which is expected to be given by the Labour party at conventions.

One of the big points to be solved in connection with the proposed reciprocal offensive in education in its international aspect is its financing, and one of the dreams of the leading spirits of the Association of American College Presidents is the idea of finding an American Cecil Rhodes for the founding of scholarships in English universities in the interest of American students.

It is safe to say, according to Dr. Powell, that the ultimatum issued some two years ago under the signatures of ninety-three German professors and clergymen endorsing the fundamentals of German Kultur as the panacea for the cure of mankind's ills, was the challenge out of which has developed the plans he brings. The German ultimatum and endorsement, it will be remembered, was headed by such Teutonic scholars and educators as the famous Professor Harnack and Dr. Kaack. The latter, it will be recalled, was receiving his doctor's degree from New York University as a recognition of his attainments in a popular controversy about three years ago.

USE OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

Collusion Alleged Between Physicians and Druggists.

The United States grand jury for the southern district of New York recently submitted resolutions declaring that the use of habit-forming drugs in this city was "a menace to the human race" and not controllable by present laws. It recommended that the manufacture and sale of such drugs should be placed in the hands of the national Government.

The resolutions, drafted by the foreman, Albert J. Weber, were presented by him this afternoon to Judge Irwin, of Alabama, who, by special assignment, is sitting in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court here.

The grand jury said in part: "It was amazing, revolting and shocking to hear the testimony under oath of the various witnesses before the grand jurors, in particular the addicts, as to with what ease they purchased and obtained such narcotic drugs as heroin, morphia, cocaine, and opium, from diverse persons who illegally traffic and peddle the sale of these various narcotic drugs as aforesaid, and how certain physicians in the daily course of their professional practice personally, promiscuously write prescriptions for these addictive underguise of correctional medical treatment and radical cure, calling for the compounding of various narcotic drugs aggregating excessive doses. Which said prescriptions these said addicts take to certain drug stores within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York for compounding and delivery to these said addicts, at fabulous methods and prices. These certain proprietors or drug stores are in league with these certain physicians under a partnership arrangement with a legally drawn contract, whereby a scale of prices and profits accrues to these certain physicians based upon the amount or quantity of the narcotic drug so indicated on prescriptions."

"This enormous criminal trafficking in narcotic drugs is most revolting, shocking, and disgraceful, a menace to the human race, and beyond the control of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914."

"American scholars attending that ceremony, no doubt, little dreamed that the recipient of that recognition by them would be one of the upholders of Prussian Kultur whose ultimatum, interpreted in the light of subsequent conduct in the war, would be the signal for the breaking away reflected in the scheme now on foot," observed Dr. Powell.

Dr. Powell declared that he will advise, probably even before submitting his report to the meeting in Chicago next January of the Association of American College Presidents, the appointment of a committee of American educators to engage in a series of conferences with British educators at the earliest possible opportunity. "It is the hope not only of myself, but of several leading educators here, that we shall be able to arrange the financing of our scheme and start it in good form by next summer," continued Dr. Powell. "Perhaps our Government will be willing to provide the means to enable worthy young men to spend a year, say, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham."

"One of the most enthusiastic men regarding the plans as affecting the ambitions of young men from the colonies to attend English institutions is Col. Lascelles, of Australia. I have had several talks with him, and find he is in favour of the Australian Government's participation in the idea, not only from the standpoint of the advantage that will accrue to young Australians through education in England, but also having in view the feature of the sending of students to American institutions. The same, of course, will hold good in the case of all the colonies of the British Empire, including South Africa and the West Indies."

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.								
1640	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	80 545
	Marine Insurances.								
1320	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	416 320
1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
1800	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	772 1/2	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 760
1205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	180	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
	Fire Insurances.								
131	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	108 130
1310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	410 290
	Shipping.								
173	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 80
115	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	25 1/2	May	19	Dec.	44 17
	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)								
1113	Deferred	60,000	\$25	all	172	Dec.	63 1/2	Jan.	130 124
1331	Preferred	60,000	\$25	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	102 87
					68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 32 1/2
107 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,510	\$1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 1/2 86 1/2
128 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
	Refineries.								
144	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	16 1/2 82 1/2
129 1/2	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all	41		29		29
	Mining.								
40 1/2	Kailan Mining Adm'n.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 1/2 26 1/2
250	Reub. Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170
28 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
130 1/2	Ural Caspians	766,666	\$1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 2 1/2
28 1/2	Oriental Cen. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390	G. \$10	all					
186	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90 67
117	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
175	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	6 1/2	Sept.	48	July	55 59
167	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	10	April	93 67
	Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
180	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 1/2	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
188	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	104 1/2 85
157 1/2	H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 1/2 5 1/2
157 1/2	H'kong Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	30	44 1/2	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
174	Shanghai Land	7,000	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
182	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
189	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	100 89
	Cotton Mills.								
1155	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167 130
115	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	163	July	113	Feb.	114 111 1/2
114	Leau Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
114	Shanghai Cotton	40,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	77	Jan.	135 81
	Miscellaneous.								
126 1/2	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	11 1/2	Oct.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 4 1/2
156 1/2	Yangtzeopos	175,000	\$5	all	4 1/2	Oct.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2 4 1/2
156 1/2	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	4 1/2	May	10 1/2 7 1/2
156 1/2	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	3 1/2	Mar.	4 1/2	Oct.	4 1/2 3 1/2
156 1/2	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	10 1/2	Jan.	10 1/2	Oct.	10 1/2 7 1/2
156 1/2	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10 1/2	Oct.	10 1/2 7 1/2
156 1/2	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Oct.	5 1/2	Jan.	11 1/2 6 1/2
156 1/2	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
156 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147 1/2
156 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$25	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
129 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7 1/2 5 1/2
166 1/2	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 12
112 1/2	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9 1/2	June	10 1/2 8 1/2
181	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	1 1/2	Mar.	1 1/2	Aug.	1 1/2 90 cts.
181	Do	50,000	\$10	all	1 1/2	Mar.	1 1/2	Aug.	1 1/2 90 cts.
182	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4 1/2	Jan.	3	June	3 1/2 3 1/2
113	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 13
151	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Mar.	6 1/2	Oct.	7 1/2 5 1/2
165 1/2	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6 1/2	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
129	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$5	all	28		28		28 28
110	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$10	all	11		11		11 9 1/2
									Interim div. of £2 3/- Subject to Income Tax, at Each: 2/6 (12.06) Paid on 13/3/17.
									Final of £7 making £25 a/c 1915 and interim of £18 a/c 1916
									Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16
									Final of £20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
									Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17
									\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 6/4/17
									\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17
									Final Div. of \$5.00. Paid 29/3/17
									\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/1/17
									Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17, making 6% on Pref. & 30% for Defrd. a/c 1916.
									Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.
									\$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
									\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
									\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
									Interim Div. of 1/- year ending 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17 (Coupon 9).
									1/2 for 1909
									1/- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917, paid 7/7/17.
									Final of 4/- making 5% for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
									G. \$0.50 interim for year 1917.
									Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916 Paid 22/2/17.
									Interim Div. \$2 1/2 for year 30/6/17 Paid 9/10/17.
									Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 28/7/17.
									Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
									\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 30/6/17 Paid 1/9/17.
									Interim Div. of £14 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
									50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17
									\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
									Interim Div. of 5% making 10% for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
									Interim Div. of \$1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
									\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17
									Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
									Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
									Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
									Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17. Paid 28/9/17
									Tls. 6 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.
									7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
									60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17
									6% for year ending 28.2.08
									70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
									42 for year ending 31/7/17 paid 6/10/17.
									80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
									\$3 for year 24/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
									Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917 Paid 21/8/17.
									Interim Div. \$1. for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
									Int. Div. 9% at 2/6/- 17-8 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.
									Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
									70 cts. on fully paid shares and cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17
									35 cts. for year ending 31.5.16 Paid 20/5/16
									\$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
									70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17
									50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
									\$2 for 1916
									\$2 for year ending 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO NOON, NOV. 9, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 9th of November, 1917, state:— Since our last report of the 2nd instant, our local market has again been through a period of dullness, with very few transactions recorded. Although silver has declined gradually all the week, exchange has remained the same and owing to the uncertainty as to what may happen in this direction, both speculators and investors are holding off. In Shanghai the market remains unchanged and quiet with quotations at about last week's level. The Straits rubber market is steady but quiet, with few alterations in last week's rates. Plantation rubber comes through at 2/8d per lb., market quiet.

The following are to-day's cable quotations for rubbers:—Malakoff \$4.80, Kempas \$2.15, Ayer Pines \$12.10, Kelahs \$4.00, Alor Gajah \$4.50, Radellas \$13.40, Tapahs \$22.50, Changkat Sordangs \$9.75, Ayer Molis \$2.90, New Serendabs \$4.70, Pajans \$16 ex rights, and Sandys \$4.70, (all Straits Currency.)

BANKS.—Once again we have no business to report under this heading, and shares are obtainable at the reduced rate of \$840. **MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—There has been very little enquiry all the week in this section, and no sales have taken place. There are small buyers of North China at Tls. 120 and China Fires at \$131. Cautions are offered at \$320, and Unions at \$800. Yangtze at \$265 (Exch: 73) and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are nominal.

SHIPPING.—The price for Deffered Indo-China having risen in the London market to \$27, our local market responded accordingly. After sales in the early part of the week down to \$110, the rate has improved to a buying rate of \$113 for cash, and corresponding rates forward. Preferred shares are wanted at \$331. There have been sales of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships at \$19.25. "Star" Ferries are nominal at \$281. Douglases are also nominal at \$77 and Shells Transports are unchanged at \$176.

REFINERIES.—China Sagara have changed hands at \$84 and at the close there is some enquiry at this rate. Malakoffs could be placed at \$291.

MINING.—This section has been neglected and quotations are unchanged from last week. Kailans at 4 1/2, Tronohs at 28 1/2, Ural Caspians at 30 1/2, and Oriental Consolidated at 28 1/2 are all nominal. There are sellers of Ranha at \$2.50 and buyers of Larkha at Tls. 12.75.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed during the week at \$117 and \$117 1/2, and Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$85 and \$86. Shanghai Docks are again easier at Tls. 75 nominal.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—There are buyers of Central Estates at \$89, Hongkong Hotels at \$90 and Humphreys Estates at \$5.75. Hongkong Lands are nominal at \$88, as are Kowloon Lands at \$30 and West Points at \$82.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are practically unchanged from last week. There are small buyers of Kungyiks at Tls. 15, and Yangtzeopos at Tls. 5.60. Shanghai Cottons can be obtained at Tls. 114, whilst Ewo Cottons at Tls. 155 and Orientals at Tls. 36 are both nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have been placed at \$74, Green Island Cements at \$7.40 Hongkong Ropes at \$29 1/2. The e buyers of Electric at \$48 and Steam Laundries at \$3. China Lights are on offer at \$3.95 and there are sellers of Peak Tramways (Old) at \$8.75, and Powells at \$6.50. China Borneo at \$6 1/2. Hongkong Ice at \$14 1/2. Steel roundbars at \$10, Hongkong Tramways at \$6.65, Union Waterboats at \$13 and Watsons at \$5.75, are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—28th November (Wednesday) 21st December (Friday). **EXCHANGE.**—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/10 1/2, and on Singapore 122 1/2. Bar silver (ready) is quoted at 43 1/2. The Bank's 3 % buying rate on Shanghai is 70 1/2.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.

NIGHT CASE. 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every half hour. 1.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 mins. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every 15 mins. 1.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 mins.

SATURDAY. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 mins. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every 15 mins. 1.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every 15 mins.

SPECIAL CASE. By arrangement at the Company's Office. Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all passengers and full particulars of the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cases, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in full. Home or by Cheque or Credit Card. Under representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., LTD.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments of the system. It is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of food or drink. It is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of food or drink. It is the only medicine that can be taken in any form of food or drink.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 9th November, 1917.

SELLING.		4 m/s. Marks		Nom.
T/T Demand	2/10 1/2	4 m/s. France	413	
30 d/s	2/10 1/2	6 m/s. France	418	
60 d/s	2/10 1/2	Demand, Germany	—	
4 m/s.	2/11	Demand, New York	68 1/2	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	T/T Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	122 1/2	Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	
T/T Japan	133 1/2	Demand, Manila	137	
T/T India	Nom.	Demand, Singapore	123 1/2	
Demand, India	Nom.	On Haiphong	24 1/2	prem.
T/T San Francisco	68 1/2	On Saigon	23 1/2	prem.
co & New York	68 1/2	On Bangkok	55 1/2	
T/T Java	160 1/2	Sovereign	6 1/2	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.	Gold Leaf, per oz.	44	
T/T France	3 1/2	Bar Silver, per oz.	43 1/2	
Demand, Paris	3 1/2			

BUYING.		DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
4 m/s. L/C	2/11 1/2	Chinese... 20 cts.	pieces 6 1/2 dis.
4 m/s. D/P	2/11 1/2	Chinese... 10	6 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3	H.K. 1/2 Dollars	c. 2 1/2 prem.
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3	Hongkong 1/2 c. nts.	c. 1/2 prem.
30 d/s. San Francisco	68 1/2	" 10	c. 1/2
isco & New York	68 1/2	" 5	c. 1/2

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,348,000

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.
HONGKONG, 26th September, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
行銀業實法中
Capital (14 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1824.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$1,000,000

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorized Capital ... \$1,000,000
Subscribed ... \$1,250,000
Paid Up ... \$525,000
Reserve Fund ... 600,000

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up... \$1,250,000)
Lends on Mortgages of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made in the Provident System.

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